0.1 mole percent of the content of the first and second amphiphilic lipid components at which the enveloped droplets solubilize, if there is a solubilizing point; and

f. adjusting the content of amphiphilic lipid components, such that the ratio of the permeation capability relative to reference particles which are much smaller than the constrictions of the barrier, for example water, is between 10^{-5} and 1, especially between 10^{-2} and 1;

g. producing a transfersome suspension by means of applying energy to the mixture of said amphiphilic lipid components including at least one active ingredient, said transfersomes comprising liquid droplets encompassed within a sheath comprising said amphiphilic lipid components, said amphiphilic lipid components being selected such that said transfersomes are capable of undergoing sufficient deformation to pass through said skin or mucous membrane without being solubilized, said active ingredient being contained in said liquid droplets, or in said sheath, or in both said liquid droplets and said sheath.

24. The method of claim 22 wherein stability and permeation capability are determined by filtration under pressure through a fine-pored filter or by controlled mechanical whirling up, shearing or comminuting.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the stability and permeation capability is determined by mechanical comminuting effects.

26. The method of claim 22 wherein the transfersome preparation is produced from at least to amphiphilic components of different polarity, at least one polar pharmaceuticaly acceptable medium and at least one active ingredient.

27. The method of claim 22, wherein said amphiphilic component(s) comprises or contains the active ingredient, and said transfersomes are formed from at least two amphiphilic components of different polarity and at least one polar pharmaceuticaly acceptable medium.

28. The method of claim 22 wherein said amphiphilic components and a hydrophilic substance are mixed separately with an active ingredient and optionally brought into solution and then combined to form transfersomes by supplying mechanical energy.

29. The method of claim 22 wherein said amphiphilic components, either as such or dissolved in a physiologically compatible solvent or solutizer, which is miscible with a polar liquid or liquids, are combined with a polar pharmaceuticaly acceptable medium.

30. The method of claim 22, wherein said transfersomes are formed by a method selected from the group consisting of stirring; evaporation from a reverse phase; an injection method; a dialysis method; electrical stressing; thermal stressing; a mechanical stressing selected from the group consisting of shaking, stirring, homogenizing, ultrasonicating, grinding or triturating, freezing, thawing, heating and cooling until transfersome formation; and filtration under pressure.

33. The method of claim 22, wherein shortly before use, the enveloped droplets are prepared from a concentrate of lyophilisate.

49. The method of claim 23, wherein the permeation relative to water is between 10^{-4} and 1.

50. The method of claim 23, wherein the permeation relative to water is between 10^{-2} and 1.

53. A method of treatment of a mammal in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the skin or mucous membrane of the mammal a preparation for the transport of at least one active agent through the skin or mucous membrane of the mammal, the preparation comprising:

transfersomes suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable medium for application onto the skin or mucous membrane of a mammal, said transfersomes comprising:

liquid droplets encompassed within a sheath, said sheath comprising:

a first amphiphilic lipid component, a second amphiphilic lipid component and at least one active agent, or

a first amphiphilic lipid component, a second amphiphilic lipid component comprising an amphiphilic active agent and, optionally, one or more further active agents,

wherein said first and second amphiphilic lipid components differ in their solubility in said pharmaceutically acceptable medium by a factor of at least 10, said first and second amphiphilic lipid components being selected such that said transfersomes are capable of undergoing sufficient deformation to pass through said skin or mucous membrane without being solubilized, said active agent(s) being contained in said liquid droplets, or in said sheath, or in both said liquid droplets and said sheath, or being identical to the more soluble amphiphilic lipid component .

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84. The method of claim 53, wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of an adrenocorticostatic agent, a β-adrenolytic agent, an androgen, and antiandrogen, an anti-parasitic, an anabolic, an anesthetic, an non-narcotic analgesic, an analeptic, an anti-allergic, an anti-arrhythmic, an anti-arteriosclerosis, an anti-asthmatic, a bronchospasmolytic agent, an antibiotic, an anti-depressive agent, an anti-psychotic agent, and anti-diabetic agent, an antidote, an anti-emetic, and anti-epileptic, an anti-fibrinolytic, and anti-convulsive agent, an anti-cholinergic agent, an enzyme, a coenzyme, a coenzyme inhibitor, an antihistamine, an antihypertensive drug, a biological activity inhibitor, an antihypotensive agent, an anticoagulant, an anto-mycotic, an antimyasthenic agent, an active ingredient against Parkinson's disease, an active ingredient against Alzheimer's disease, an anti-phlogistic, an anti-pyretic, an anti-rheumatic agent, an antiseptic, a respiratory analeptic, a respiratory stimulating agent, a broncholytic, a cardiotonic agent, a chemotherapeutic agent, a coronary dilator, a cytostatic agent, a diuretic, a ganglion blocker, a glucorcoticoid, a therapeutic agent for

influenza, a hemostatic agent, a hypnotic agent, an immunoglobulin, a bioactive carbohydrate, a contraceptive, a migraine agent, a mineral corticoid, a morphine antagonist, a muscle relaxant, a narcotic, a neural therapeutic agent, a CNS therapeutic agent, a nucleotide, a polynucleotide, a neuroleptic agent, a neuron transmitter, a neuron transmitter antagonist, a peptide, a peptide derivative, a ophthalmic agent, a para-sympathicomimetic or para-sympathicolytic agent, a protein, a protein derivative, a psoriasis/neurodermatitis agent, a mydriatic agent, a mood elevator, a rhinological agent, a soporific, a soporific antagonist, a sedative, a spasmolytic, a tuberculosis agent, a urological agent, a vasoconstrictor, a vasodilator, a virostatic agent, a wound-healing agent, and a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent.

85. The method of claim 53, wherein the active agent is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug selected from the group consisting of diclofenac, ibuprofin, and a lithium, sodium, potassium, cesium, rubidium, ammonium, monoethyl, dimethyl, trimethylammonium or ethylammonium salt thereof.

87. The method of claim 53, wherein the active agent is a growth regulating substance.

88. The method of claim 53, wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of an insecticide, a pesticide, a herbicide or a fungicide.

89. The method of claim 53, wherein the active agent is an allurement.

REMARKS

Claims 22-33 and 49-90 are pending in the subject application. Claims 22, 24-29, 33, 49-50, 53, 84-85 and 87-89 have been amended for clarification purposes. Support for the amendment to claims 22, 24-29, 33, 49-50, 53, 84-85 and 87-89 is found throughout the Specification, as filed, and no new matter is presented by the amendment.